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ORCHIDS

• JOHN BISSET •

48 WAREEMBA ST. ABBOTSFORD, N.S.W.

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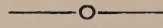
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With Compliments
from
John Bisset

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FOREWORD

IT is with the greatest pleasure that I present my latest Catalogue of Orchids and I take this opportunity of extending my cordial thanks to those many clients who have rendered this publication necessary, and solicit a continuance of their patronage and recommendation to others interested in the culture of Orchids.

Every plant mentioned herein is guaranteed to be of the name and description shown and all are upon my premises at the date of the compilation of this catalogue.

I further guarantee all plants to be in healthy condition and free from disease.

Should any plant fail to comply with these guarantees it will be immediately and gladly replaced upon return to me.

After a careful study of the latest methods of leading English orchid houses in packing, and from past experience, I can claim that my plants will be delivered, even to far distant parts, in splendid condition.

It must be remembered, however, that plants are sometimes despatched by me shortly after their arrival from abroad, and in such cases the purchaser will be advised by letter, and suggestions will be offered as to the safe establishing of the plants.

The cultural directions appearing at the head of each list have been compiled from my own experience, and classifications of various plants as to temperature requirements are the result of such experience and that of fellow orchid growers in New South Wales. Such classifications must be understood to apply only to Sydney and suburbs and the coastline of this State northward.

Will clients kindly bear in mind when ordering by post that plants are continually passing through my hands and new varieties are continually arriving, and in case of prior sale, it is asked that a second choice be indicated or that I be allowed to substitute in my own discretion.

Inspection is cordially invited. My houses are open to the public every day, although it is always advisable to make an appointment by 'phone, Drumm. 1124. I carry an immense stock, of interest to all orchid lovers, and suitable to all conditions.

Enquiries, either personal or by letter, are welcomed and receive prompt attention. I am at the Sydney Municipal Markets on Fridays from 1 to 6 p.m.

TERMS OF BUSINESS

I believe all orchid plants sold by me to be of the name specified at the time of sale. Where reasonable evidence is given that any plant has been incorrectly labelled, the mistake will be rectified by the replacement by the correct plant, if available, or by a refund of the price.

No warranty, express or implied, can be given as the condition of arrival of any plant or as to growth, productiveness, quality or quantity of blooms, these being matters entirely beyond my control. All plants are warranted to be in healthy, disease-free condition upon leaving my premises, and in a suitable condition for despatch, and to be well and carefully packed.

All sales are made subject to these conditions.

Terms are, cash with order unless the purchaser is known to me. Remittances should be made by cheque, Money Order or Postal Note, in each case made payable to "J. Bisset," and in the case of Money Orders or Postal Notes, made payable at Abbotsford Point, N.S.W. Cheques should be rendered "Not Negotiable" and country and interstate clients are requested to add exchange.

Sufficient should be added to remittance to cover cost of freight or postage. Any excess will be refunded with letter of advice of despatch.

JOHN BISSET,

48 Wareemba Street, Abbotsford.

'Phone : Drummoyne 1124.

Telegrams and Cables,

JOHN BISSET, FIVEDOCK. *All Previous Lists Cancelled.*

Please Note.—My Special Lists are issued for Orchids recently imported and sold as they arrive. These Catalogue prices are for nice healthy and correctly potted plants. When two prices are quoted the higher is for larger or more established plants.

JOHN BISSET ——— ABBOTSFORD, N.S.W.

AERIDES

(From *aer*, air; in reference to the power these have of deriving their sustenance from the atmosphere.)

ÆRIDES are vanda-like plants and for their general culture, see under "Vanda."

They are adaptable, generally, to glass-house treatment, but two varieties will grow under bush-house conditions on the coastline of New South Wales and Queensland. Those requiring glass-house treatment are marked "x."

Flowers are usually produced on drooping sprays, and though small in themselves, the blooms are closely set on their racemes and so are very showy.

The majority are highly perfumed.

- x **CRASSIFOLIUM** (Burma) Flowers pale purple, sweetly scented. One of the largest of the Ærides 3/- 4/6
- x **FALCATUM** (India) Petals and sepals white, tipped red. Lip dark pink 3/- 4/6
- x **FIELDINGII** (India) A very fine species, with 2 ft. flower spikes densely covered with white and purple flowers 4/6
- ODORATUM** (India and China) One of the most popular of this genus. Flowers white spotted with deep pink. Sweetly scented .. 3/- 4/6
- VANDARUM** (India) Flowers large. Pure white, beautifully scented 3/- 4/6
- x **LOBBII** (Burma) Flowers white tinted with soft rose, lip violet, long branching spikes, very showy 3/- 4/6

BLETIA

This terrestrial genus, allied to Phaius, extends from Central America, through the West Indies to Japan and China.

They appear to appreciate our climate, and some years ago, I found quite a large area in French's Forest where the plants were growing naturally. Vandals have since located them with the result that there are none left now.

A sunny spot in the bushhouse or a sheltered place in the garden are the most suitable for this plant. When potted, ordinary rich garden soil should be used.

The psuedo-bulbs are round and flat and the flower spike appears with the new foliage.

HYACINTHINA (Japan) About six flowers are carried on the 18 inch spike. They are pale mauve purple in colour with darker lip. Handsome foliage 2/-

VAR. ALBA. Similar, but white in colour 2/-

BRASSO-CATTLEYA AND BRASSO-LÆLIO-CATTLEYA

HYBRIDS OF BRASSOVOLA x CATTLEYA and BRASSOVOLA x
LÆLIA x CATTLEYA, respectively.



*A fine type of Brasso-Cattleya.
(Note the large fringed lip.)*

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These bi-generic and tri-generic hybrids are the showiest, most beautiful and most perfectly formed of the *Cattleya* group, having extremely large flowers with fringed lip and exquisite colouring. For cultural directions, see under "*Cattleya*."

I can offer a fine assortment of these, in strong, healthy flowered and ready-to-flower plants £1:5:0 and £1:10:0 each, a few of which are listed hereunder. Larger specimens are also on hand.

BRASSO-CATTLEYA

FABIA (*B.C. Massangeana* x *C. Fabia*)

CLUNY (*B.C. Massangeana* x *C. Lord Rothschild*)

PRINCESS MARGARET (*B.C. Speciosa* x *C. Heatherwood*)

CORRIENTES (*B.C. Ilene* x *C. Hardyana*)

FANTASY (*B.C. Autumn Tints* x *C. Mimosa*)

MATADOR (*B.C. Princess* x *C. Enid*)



A Group of Cattleyas, Brasso-Cattleyas, Laelio-Cattleyas, etc.



A fine type of Brasso-Laelio-Cattleya.

ORATOR (*B.C. Betty* x *B.C. Heatherwood*)

WESTMINSTER (*B.C. Dr. Macdonald* x *C. Tityus*)

VIVIAN SIMON (*B.C. Rosita* x *C. General Pulteney*)

GEO. WARD (*B.C. Rosita* x *C. Tityus*)

SCYLLA (*B.C. Alderman* x *C. Fabia*)

ENCHANTRESS (*B.C. Digbyano-Mendelii* x *C. Fabia*)

HANS HUNTER (*B.C. Queen Alexandra* x *C. Susan Hye*)

FLORYII (*B.C. Mrs. J. Leemann* x *C. Empress Frederick*)

MARIAE (*B. Digbyana* x *C. Warneri*)

BRASSO-LÆLIO-CATTLEYA

HELMSDALE (*B.C. Lotus* x *L.C. H.T. Pitt*)

UPTON (*B.C. Alderman* x *L.C. Senator*)

MELROSE (*B.L.C. Alfred Mollet* x *L.C. Mrs. T. Ward*)

EMPIRE (*B.L.C. Caligula* x *C. Heatherwood*)

HEBE (*B.L.C. Caligula* x *C. Tityus*)

HEATHER QUEEN (*B.C. Heatherwood Superba* x *L.C. Queen Alexandra*)

ISHBEL (*B.C. Dr. G. Macdonald* x *L.C. H.T. Pitt*)

EROS (*C. Prince John* x *B.L.C. Amber*)

OLIVIA (*B.L.C. The Baroness* x *C. Annette*)

BULBOPHYLLUM

From bulbous, a bulb, and phyllum a leaf; referring to the leaves issuing from the apex of the psuedo-bulbs.

This is a genus of epiphytal orchids widely distributed and very variable. Many of them are only of botanical interest but the variety listed hereunder is one of the best and most popular. The potting compost is the usual cattleya mixture of fibre, a little moss and plenty of good drainage. The plants thrive well in shallow pans suspended about 2 feet from the glass.

LOBBII (Malaya) Flowers carried singly on erect stalks, about 2 inch to 4 inch across. Sepals buff yellow, reticulated and marked on upper segment purple, variable 7/6

PURPUREA. A small growing floriferous type with pseudo bulbs, about 1in. high on a creeping rhizome, bearing a single leaf. The flowers are produced in small sprays from the base of the bulbs; small but quite distinct; purplish-black in colour 7/6

CALANTHE

(Name from the Greek, signifying "beautiful flower.")

These plants are extremely handsome when in growth, but are mostly deciduous.

They should be grown in a compost of rich loam and cow manure with the addition of small charcoal and broken crocks. They should receive little water until growth commences, after which, during the warmer parts of the year, they should receive ample.

They are partial to liquid manure once well established. The flower spikes develop from the base of the bulbs.

They require warm-house treatment.

VEITCHII (Hybrid—*Rosea* x *Vestita*) An excellent kind, the flowers of which are borne on long spikes. Petals and sepals are white with protruding pink lip 5/-

WILLIAM MURRAY (Hybrid—*Vestita* x *Williamsii*) 7/6

VERATRIFOLIA (Species—Australia) See Australian List.

There are a number of other Hybrids, but generally speaking *Calanthes* are not very popular amongst Orchid growers here.

CATTLEYA



Cattleya Trianae.

(Named for W. Cattley, an early English horticulturist.)

The genus comprises the most beautiful of orchids and the cultural notes hereunder apply not only to Cattleyas but to all their allies, such as BRASSO-CATTLEYA, BRASSO-LÆLIO-CATTLEYA, LÆLIO-CATTLEYA and SOPHRO-LÆLIO-CATTLEYA.

Cattleyas grown in Sydney, generally require heated glass-house treatment, being natives of tropical South America. I have seen many fine plants grown in unheated glass-houses here, but exceptionally careful treatment is necessary during the winter months.



A Section of my Cattleya Collection

The flowers are large and showy and are produced from the top of the new growth. The buds are generally protected by a sheath which makes its appearance before the growth has matured.

The potting mixture should comprise three parts of todea fibre to one part of sphagnum moss mixed with some broken crocks and charcoal. I use the fibre in fairly large pieces and firm potting is essential.

I have also found that wooden baskets are appreciated by the plants.

Though ample ventilation is essential during the growing season, the atmosphere must be charged with moisture. The plants require plenty of light from diffused sun rays.

When the growths are completed, the plant should be put to rest for about two months, but care must be exercised to see that the pseudo-bulbs do not shrivel too much. As soon as the new root action and young growths commence to develop, water should be given, increasing the quantity as the new growth becomes stronger.



Cattleya Gigas, a very beautiful variety.

SPECIES

The plants listed are all well established, strong and healthy flowered and ready-to-flower plants. I have larger specimen plants available. Particulars on request.

- GIGAS** (Colombia) (Syn. Warscewiczii) Flowers up to 8 or more inches across, borne in sprays of from 2 to 5. Sepals and petals rose pink with reddish-purple lip marked yellow 30/-
- LABIATA** (Brazil) Flowers up to about 7 inches across, borne in sprays of from 2 to 5. Similar to GIGAS but lip darker and beautifully fringed 20/-
- LABIATA** Var Autumnalis, Superior Form 25/-
- MOSSÆ** (Venezuela) Flowers about 6 inches across. Somewhat Similar to GIGAS, but variable 20/-
- SKINNERI** (Guatemala) Comparatively small flowers in clusters. Flowers reddish-purple with darker lip 20/-

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TRIANÆ (Colombia) Flowers about 6 or 7 inches across. Petals and sepals pink, lip bright reddish purple, orange throat. Variable 20/-

LODDIGESII Var *Harrisoniae* (Brazil) Flowers about 4 inches across, borne in sprays of from 4 to 7. Sepals and petals variable, often lilac to magenta, lip marked yellow. A fine cool house variety 20/-

GASKELLIANA (Venezuela) Flowers about 6 inches across, sepals and petals variable from whitish to rose purple, lip from yellow to orange 20/-

There are many other natural species, but the above are some of the most popular.

HYBRIDS

I have a very extensive range of Hybrid Cattleyas—fine, strong, flowered plants at £1. I also have larger specimens if desired and prices will be supplied on application.

The following is a selection from my stock.

LANCING (*Chocoensis* x *Snow Queen*)

A. M. NICHOLAS (*Hardyana* x *Dinah*)

DELORES (*Amabalis* x *Aeneas*)

DIATTA (*Aureata* x *Dinah*)

FABIATA (*Fabia* x *Portia*)

FLORA (*Falco* x *Hardyana*)

STONEYWARE (*Hardyana* x *Clotho*)

JUDAH (*Hardyana* x *Lord Rothschild*)

EXOTIC (*Orietta* x *Hardyana*)

CARRIE (*Dusseldorfeii-Aquinae* x *Trianae*)

ORietta (*Fabia* Var *Alba* x *Maggie Raphael*)

GRAVESIANA (*Speciosissima* Var *Empress* x *Mossiae* Var *Wagneri*)

PURITAN (*Maggie Raphael* Var *Alba* x *Gigas*)

EILEEN (*Carmen* x *Aurea*)

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LABIATA x ST. GEORGE

COELOGNE

in length. Petals and sepals green with yellow
and black markings 7/6

SPECIOSA (Java). Flowers about 3in. across, on short
spikes, with 2 or 3 on a spike. Colour yellowy-
brown with fringed lip 5/- 7/6

CYMBIDIUM

(Boat, from the Greek, referring to the shape of the lip.)



Portion of my Cymbidium collection, growing in pots out of doors.

Cymbidiums comprise one of the most popular genus of Orchids particularly as they can be grown with complete success in the open air, providing reasonable protection from sun and wind is afforded. They desire ample root room and I have had best results from growing in small wooden tubs. The compost should comprise good leaf mould and a little old well rotted cow manure together with plenty of charcoal and finely broken crocks and ample drainage.

The flowers are very beautiful and are borne freely as soon as the plant becomes established, which usually takes two seasons. The flowering season commences in mid-winter and the different varieties continue blooming until early summer. The flowers are very long-lasting and it is not unusual for blooms to remain in perfect condition on the plant for three months, whilst in water they will last two months. Some of the varieties, particularly Eburneum, are delightfully scented.

SPECIES

I am listing here only the large-flowering varieties. There are many others which bear small blooms and although some of these are very attractive they do not compare with the larger flowering and more commonly known varieties.

CYPERFOLIUM (Himalayas) Flowers 3 inches across and scented. Sepals and petals yellowish green with reddish brown stripes. The lip is yellow with dark red lines and a few red spots round the edge 4/- 6/- 7/6

EBURNEUM (Northern India) The Flowers are pure white with a pale yellow band in the lip. Delicately perfumed. Flowers 3 inches across, and borne 3 on a stem 4/- 6/- 7/6

GIGANTEUM (Northern India) Petals and sepals yellowish green striped with brownish red. The lip is yellow with bright red spots. The flowers are borne up to 15 on a stem and are 4 inches across 4/- 6/- 7/6

GRANDIFLORUM (Himalayas) Otherwise known as Hookerianum. This very beautiful plant carries blooms of which sepals and petals are clear green. The lip is yellow spotted with crimson and purple. The stems carry up to 15 blooms which reach a diameter of 5 inches 4/- 6/- 7/6

INSIGNE (Annam) Possibly the finest of this genus, and that which has enabled the hybridist to evolve such a fine range of colours. Flowers 4 inches across. Petals and sepals white, suffused with rose, with bases marked crimson. Lip tinted yellow on white, pink-flushed ground. Established plants 15/- & £1 0 0

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Cymbidium LOWIO-EBURNEUM

LOWIANUM (Burma) This is the best known Cymbidium. The petals and sepals are green diffused with brownish-yellow. The lip is cream, edged with bright red. The stems carry up to 35 flowers which attain a size of 5 inches across . . . 5/-, 7/6, 12/6
(NOTE.—Larger plants also available.)

LOWIANUM Var Concolor (Burma) rare—the petals and sepals are clear greenish yellow, the lip with a yellow border 12/6 20/-

TRACEYANUM (Burma) This is one of the earliest flowering varieties. The petals and sepals are yellowish brown with dark red stripes. The lip is dark cream with dark red stripes and spots. Up to 15 blooms are carried on the stems and in size attain 5 inches across 7/6, 12/6, 20/-
(NOTE.—Larger plants also available.)

A number of the smaller flowering types (flowers dainty and attractive) i.e., Elegans, Longifolium Pendulum, etc., also in stock prices 4/- and 6/- per clump.

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HYBRIDS

The following list comprises fine, healthy well-leaved plants in perfect condition. They are five years old and upwards, and have either already flowered or are due to flower next season. The prices range from 25/- to 30/-. Larger plants are also available.



A fine type of Hybrid Cymbidium. Note: good size, shape and lip of flowers.

Hybrid Cymbidiums are as easily grown and actually more floriferous than the Species.

PRESIDENT WILSON (*Alexanderi* x *Lowianum*)

CELIA (*Erica Sander* x *Miranda*)

NELLIE (*Albatross* x *Pauwelsii*)

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-
- CORDELIA** (*Landrail* x *Cooperi*)
FALCON (*Alexanderi* x *President Wilson*)
MIDAS (*Pauwelsii* x *Miranda*)
OLYMPUS (*Alexanderi* x *Vesta*)
PERI (*Pauwelsii* x *President Wilson*)
ALEXANDERI (*Eburneo-Lowianum* x *Insigne*)
CREMONA (*Cygnets* x *Cooperi*)
GUELDA (*Doris* x *Coningsbyanum*)
LOUIS SANDER (*Alexanderi* x *Ceres*)
LOWEO-EBERNEUM (*Lowianum* x *Eberneum*) (Priced from 12/6)
CERES (*L'Ansoni* x *Insigne*)
LYOTH (*Ceres* x *Insigne*)
PAUWELSII (*Insigne* x *Lowianum*)
ROBIN ADAIR (*Miranda* x *President Wilson*)
SWALLOW (*Alexanderi* x *Pauwelsii*)
ETHEL (*Auriga* x *Castor Laburnum*)
ENCHANTRESS (*Erica Sander* x *Erin*)
SNOWDRIFT (*Eagle* x *Eberneum*)
STEFFI (*Eagle* x *Gottianum*)
MERLIN (*Alexanderi* x *Dryad*)
LUCY (*Doris* x *Lucastes*)
DIPPER (*Alexanderi* x *Letty*)
HELEN (*Ralph Sander* x *Seamew*)
ALYN (*Letty* x *Redshank*)
VIVID (*Delise* x *Loweo-Eberneum*)
-

CYPRIPEDIUM

(From *kypris*, Venus, and *podion*, a slipper; lady's slipper.)

Cypripediums form one of the most popular groups of Orchids in cultivation. They are well known as the "Slipper Orchid" and are very easily grown. Many of the varieties listed here will grow in a bush house or cool glass house, but others require a little warmer treatment, and these have been marked "x."

They are, in general winter flowerers and thus are doubly welcome for they brighten the bush or glass house at a time when flowers are scarce.

They should be potted in pots of sufficient size to give a reasonable amount of root room without overpotting and the compost should comprise three parts finely chopped todea fibre and one part finely chopped sphagnum moss. To this mixture should be added crushed crocks and charcoal. Good drainage is essential and the plants should be well shaded from the direct rays of the sun.

They should receive plenty of water during summer months, but, as they have no pseudobulbs, they should not be allowed to dry out entirely during the winter, but should nevertheless be given considerably less water than during the growing season. I find that the addition of a little leaf mould and pulverised cow manure to the potting mixture for *Insigne* and its varieties improves the vigour of this species.



CYPRIPEDIUM INVINCIBLE

SPECIES

- x **BELLATULUM** (Siam) Sepal and petals creamy white, spotted with purple-maroon, Pouch similar, egg shaped. Favours limestone in potting mixture 3/- 4/6



A good variety of Cypripedium SAN ACTÆUS

CALLOSUM (Siam) Dorsal sepal white shaded with green striped dark crimson. Petals pale green tipped with rose-purple, slightly warted. Pouch brownish-purple 5/- 7/6

x **CAUDATUM** (Central America). A very rare and remarkable species. Flowers large, carried on tall scapes, 1 to 4 flowers; upper sepals about 6in. long, creamy white, with greenish veins. Petals ribbon-like, often 30in. long, brownish crimson, shaded yellow; lip bronzy green. Price . . . 30/-

CHARLESWORTHII (Burma) Dorsal sepal large green veined with rose. Petals and pouch glossy yellowish brown 3/- 4/6

x **CURTISII** (Sumatra) Dorsal sepal green edged with white veined with green. Petals veined green and spotted with purple. Pouch purplish brown. Beautiful foliage 10/-

EXUL (Siam) Similar in habit to Insigne. Dorsal sepal pale yellow with small purple spots. Suffused with green at base and edged with white. Petals yellow with purple line. Lip shiny yellow 7/6

FAIRRIEANUM (Assam) Dorsal sepal white flushed with yellowish green and veined with purple.



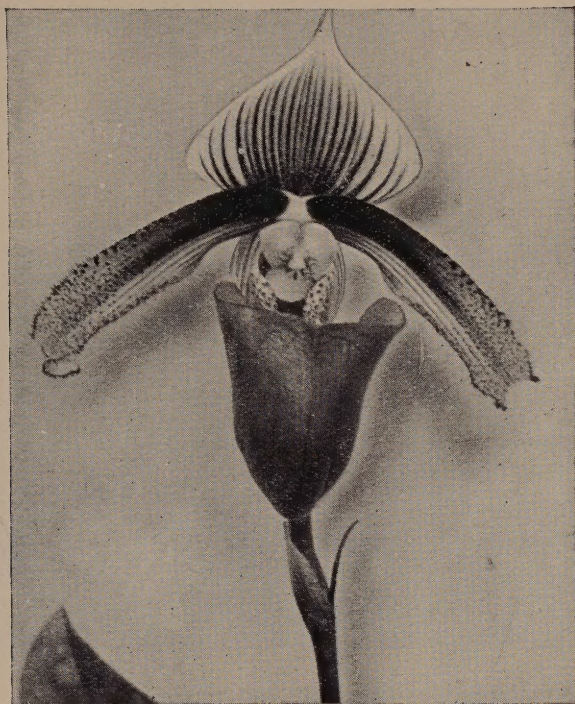
A section of my Cypripedium House

Petals twisted. Pouch green flushed with red
and veined with purple 3/- 4/6

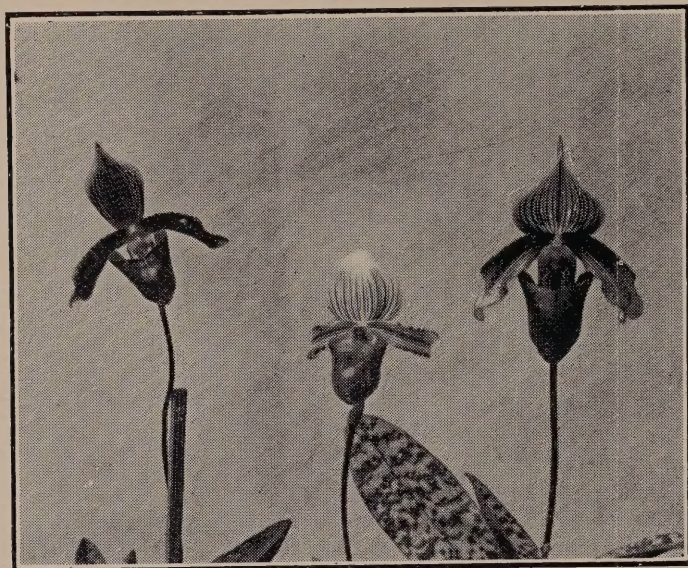
var. **GIGANTEUM**) Larger 5/- 6/6

x **CONCOLOR** (Burma) Very rare. Foliage marbled. One
to five flowered. Flowers medium size, yellow
speckled with minute crimson dots 10/- 12/6

x **GODEFROYAE** (Java) Rare. Purple mottled foliage.
Flowers white to creamy yellow with spots
and markings of brown and purple 10/-

*Cypripedium Curtisi.*

- x **NIVEUM** (Tambelan Isles) Rare. Purple mottled foliage. Flowers satiny white, lightly dotted with purple at the base of upper sepal and petals. Rare 15/-
- SUBLAEVE** (Siam) Foliage resembles *Callosum* but less. Flowers have dark greenish dorsal, spreading petals flushed purple, and lip greenish yellow shaded purple 10/-
- BARBATUM** (Malacca) Dorsal sepal green flushed with white, striped with purple. Petals purple with black warts, lip brownish purple 7/6
(var. **Superbum**) Larger 10/-
- GLAUCOPHYLLUM** (Java) Dorsal sepal dark green. Petals pinkish grey and hairy, long and twisted. Lip purplish-rose 3/6
(var. **MOQUETTIANUM**) Larger 4/6



Left to right: *Cypripediums* TONSUM, JAVANICUM and CURTISII. Three good specimens.

- x **HAYNALDIANUM** (Philippine Is.) Dorsal sepal yellowish-green with brown spots with top half rose-pink. Long petals, yellowish-green spotted brown. Pouch purple 7/6
- HIRSUTISSIMUM** (Assam) Dorsal sepal green heavily spotted with black-purple. Petals green and purple with tips rose. Lip green flushed with brown purple 3/6 4/6
- INSIGNE** (Assam) Best known Slipper Orchid. Flowers very considerably but commonly Dorsal sepal green edged with white and with white tip and having brown purple spots extending from base to centre. Petals and pouch yellowish green, shaded with brown-purple 3/6 4/6
- (var. **HAREFIELD HALL**) Very large flowers. Dorsal sepal pale yellowish-green, spotted with chocolate, margined with white. Petals and pouch yellowish veined green in two shades, and suffused chocolate brown 12/6 15/-
- (var. **ROYALTY**) One of the finest yellows. . . 10/6 12/6



Cypripedium Dreadnought.

(var. **SANDERÆ**) The flower is primrose yellow with the exception of the top portion of the Dorsal sepal which is white 7/6 10/-

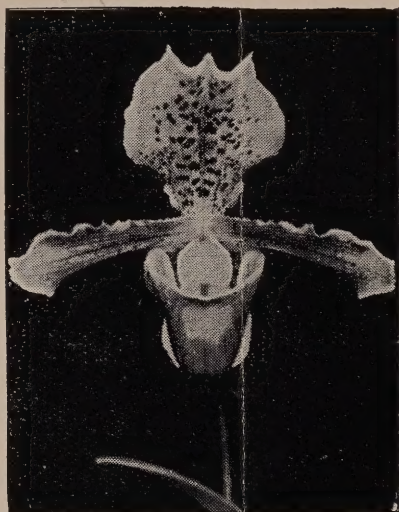
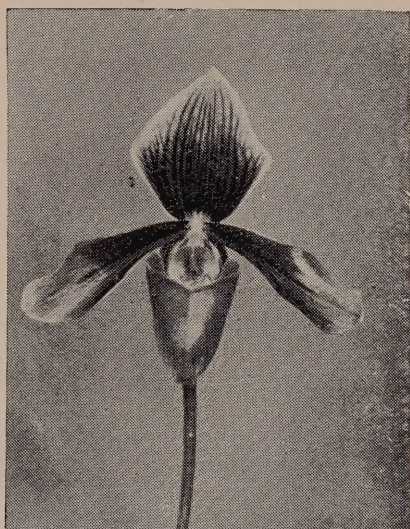
A number of other Insigne varieties also available—Prices on application.

JAVANICUM (Java) Prettily mottled foliage. Dorsal sepal pale green and white, veined with green. Petals green with small black warts tipped dark purple. Lip brownish-green 3/6 5/-

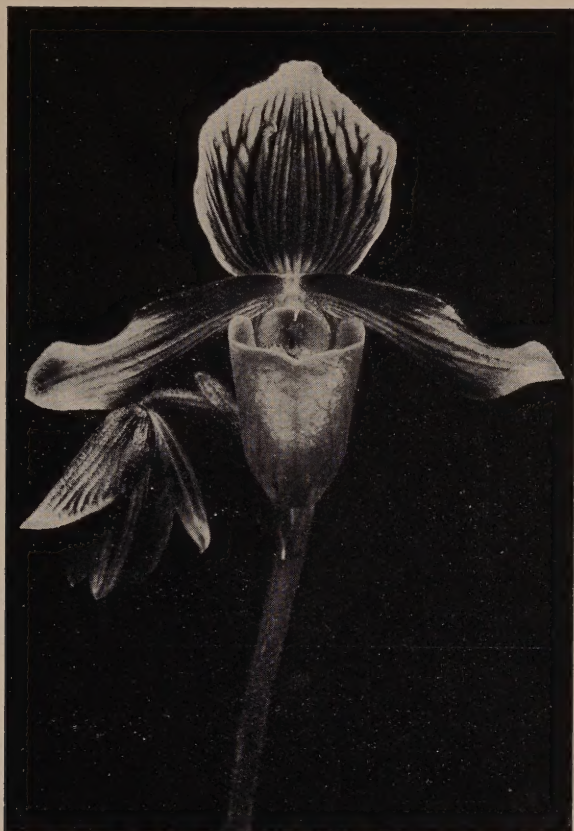
x **LOWII** (Borneo) Dorsal sepal brownish purple veined with yellow. Petals violet, twisted. Pouch brownish shaded yellow and spotted black at base 7/6 10/-

PARISHII (Moulmein) Dorsal sepal yellow veined with green. Petals very long and twisted, green with lower half almost black. Heavily black-spotted. Lip yellowish-green 3/- 4/6

- x **PHILIPPINENSE** (Philippine Is.) Dorsal sepal white, with brownish-purple stripes. Petals twisted, reddish purple with green tips. Pouch brownish. (Very rare) £1 10 0
- SPICERIANUM** (Assam) Dorsal sepal pure white with green base and having broad purple stripes in centre. Petals are light green with purple spots. The lip is brownish purple 10/-
- x **TONSUM** (Sumatra) Bright and attractive mottled foliage. Large flowers with dorsal sepal pale green veined darker, petals similar but with slight purple flush. Pouch brownish green 7/6 5/-
- VENUSTUM** (Northern India) Mottled foliage with purple underside. Dorsal sepal pale green with purple stripes. Petals tipped purple and having purple warts. Pouch yellowish, veined green and flushed purple 3/- 4/6
- VILLOSUM** (Moulmein) Dorsal sepal green, with brownish purple base and edged white. Petals pale brown becoming yellow at tips. Pouch brownish yellow. The flowers have very glossy appearance 3/- 4/6



Two distinct types of Hybrids.



Cypripedium Harrisianum Superbum.
(Plant and Photo, J. Bisset; Block courtesy
Australian "Orchid Review".)

HYBRIDS

My Cypripedium Hybrids form the largest commercial collection in Australasia, and the following list includes but a few of the very many available varieties. All plants stocked are in perfect condition and established and includes the finest crosses having large flowers of good colouring and perfect shape. All the plants have from 2 to 4 growths. The prices range from 7/6 upwards and I also offer two selections (my choice) one at $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. £3/3/- or 1 doz. £6, and a very fine selection $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. £4/10/- or 1 doz. £8/15/-. Many of the varieties listed hereunder are extremely fine hybrids.

CYPRIPEDIUM HYBRIDS.

ACTÆUS (*Insigne* x *Leeanum*) 7/6

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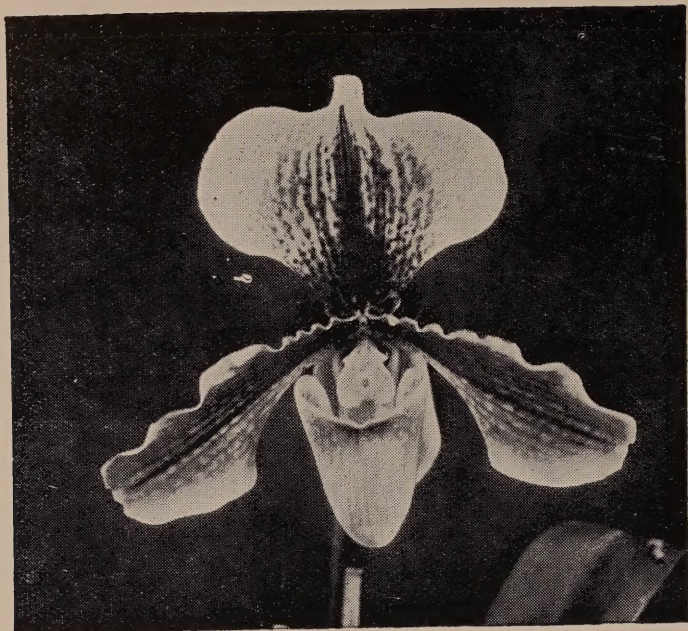


Cypripedium Lotwii
(Plant and Photo, J. Bisset; Block courtesy Australian
"Orchid Review.")

ALCIBIADES	(<i>Leeanum</i> x <i>Mons de Curte</i>)	10/-
	(Var. MAGNIFICUM)	15/-
	(Var. ILLUSTRIS)	15/-
ASHBURTONIÆ	(<i>Insigne</i> x <i>Barbatum</i>)	7/6
CAPPA MAGNA	(<i>Cardinal Mercer</i> x <i>Nubia</i>)	30/-
DREADNOUGHT	(<i>Insigne</i> <i>Harefield Hall</i> x <i>Troilus</i>)	15/-
EARL OF TANKERVILLE	(<i>Exul</i> x <i>Nitens</i>)	10/-
HARRISIANUM	(<i>Villosum</i> x <i>Barbatum</i>)	7/6
„	(Var. SUPERBUM)	10/-
KING ARTHUR	(<i>Bingleyense</i> x <i>Mons de Curte</i>)	15/-
LATHAMIANUM	(<i>Spicerianum</i> x <i>Villosum</i>)	10/-
LEEANUM	(<i>Spicerianum</i> x <i>Insigne</i>)	7/6
„	(Var. GIGANTEUM)	10/-

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"	(Var. SUPERBUM), fine variety	10/-
"	(Var. CLINKABERRYANUM)	10/-
"	(Var. GUERNEY FOWLER)	15/-
"	(Var. BLLENHEIM)	15/-
MAUDIAE	(Var. <i>Magnificum</i>) (<i>Callosum Samderae</i> x <i>Lawrencianum Hyeatum</i>)	15/-
MILO WESTONBIRT VAR	(<i>Insigne Var</i> x <i>Oenanthum</i>) .. .	15/-
EARL OF TANKERVILLE	x THE GOD PAN	15/-
LOTHARIO	(<i>Mem F.M. Ogilvie</i> x <i>Pyramus</i>)	25/-
FLORALIES	(<i>Atlantis</i> x <i>Meigle</i>)	25/-
PRUDENCE	(<i>Charlotte Dillon</i> x <i>Chloris</i>)	25/-
EURYBIADES THE KING	(<i>Alcibiades Var</i> x <i>Hera Var Euryades</i>)	15/-
ROUNDHEAD	x LADY DILLON	15/-
AMAZON	x RADIUM	15/-
DILLAMONA	(<i>Lady Dillon</i> x <i>Mona</i>)	15/-
ETTA	(<i>Chardwar</i> x <i>Mrs. Rickards</i>)	15/-
LADY EDZELL	(<i>Edzell</i> x <i>Lady Phulmoni</i>)	25/-
NESTA II.	(<i>Eurybiades</i> x <i>Lord Wolmer</i>)	25/-
ANNABELLA	(<i>Anna</i> x <i>Bella</i>)	25/-
ORAMA	(<i>Elise II.</i> x <i>Locarno</i>)	25/-
PRIAM	x LEEANUM ALBERTIANUM	15/-
CURTMANII	x LADY DILLON	15/-
EVELYN AMES	(<i>Calypso</i> x <i>Leeanum</i>)	10/-
DRACO	(<i>Hera</i> x <i>Insigne</i>)	10/-
MISS LOUISE FOWLER	(<i>Chamberlainum</i> x <i>Insigne</i>)	15/-
CORSAIR HOLFORD'S VAR.	(<i>Niobe</i> x <i>Nitens</i>)	15/-
KUBELE GIG	(<i>Oenanthum</i> x <i>Youngianum</i>)	15/-
MAGNOLIA	(<i>Cardinal Mercier</i> x <i>Niobe</i>)	10/-



A nice type of CYPRIPEIDIUM HYBRID

PERSEUS (<i>Alcibiades Illustris</i> x <i>Lady Dillon</i>)	15/-
POLLETTIANUM (<i>Calophyllum</i> x <i>Oenanthum</i>)	10/-
ST. ALBANS (<i>Antioigne</i> x <i>Harrisianum</i>)	7/6
VILLOSUM x EXUL	10/-
NITENS VAR. PRINCE OLAF (<i>Insigne</i> x <i>Villosum</i>)	10/-
MINOS YOUNGII (<i>Arthurianum</i> x <i>Spicerianum</i>)	7/6
HAREFIELD HALL x REGINALD YOUNG	15/-
NITENS x MISS AUDREY LOCKE	10/-
DELHI (<i>Earl of Tankerville</i> x <i>Insigne</i>)	10/-
VILLOSUM x NITENS	10/-
GERTRUDE WEST x THRUMS	25/-
FRAMEWOOD (<i>Atlantis</i> x <i>J. M. Black</i>)	25/-
MISSENDEN (<i>Atlantis</i> x <i>Mulatto</i>)	25/-
GERTRUDE WEST x ATLANTIS	25/-

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CHIEFTAIN (<i>Chardmore</i> x <i>J. M. Black</i>)	25/-
ILIUM x CHRISTOPHER	15/-
SULLIVAN (<i>Beryl</i> x <i>Mons de Curte</i>)	15/-
NENA x LADY PHULMONI	25/-
ALDERMAN x CHRISTOPHER GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS	25/-
GERTRUDE WEST x CARDINAL MERCER	25/-
JOHN HENRY x ATLANTIS	25/-
ATLANTIS (<i>Cardinal Mercier</i> x <i>Chloris</i>)	25/-
FARENDOLE (<i>Hercules</i> x <i>Cavalier</i>)	10/-
REGINA VAR. SEYMOURIÆ (<i>Fairricanum</i> x <i>Leeanum Clinka-</i> <i>berryanum</i>)	10/-
TROILUS (<i>Insigne</i> x <i>Nitens</i>)	10/-
ARANDORA (<i>Leeanum</i> x <i>Silene</i>)	10/-
F. M. OGILVIE x DANTE	15/-
GROVESIANUM (<i>Lathamianum</i> x <i>Leeanum</i>)	10/-
TROILUS (<i>Insigne</i> x <i>Nitens</i>)	10/-
DREADNOUGHT (<i>Insigne Harefield Hall</i> x <i>Troilus</i>)	15/-
MELODY (<i>Charlotte Dillon</i> x <i>Perseus</i>)	25/-
ROYAL GEORGE (<i>Harrisianum</i> x <i>Minos Youngii</i>)	15/-
ANITA (<i>Actaeus Var. Bianca</i> x <i>Sanacderae</i>)	15/-
LORD WOLMER (<i>Hera Leopardinum</i> x <i>Leeanum</i>)	15/-
QUEEN MARY (<i>Aeson</i> x <i>Insigne Harefield Hall</i>)	10/-
SWINBURNEI (<i>Argus</i> x <i>Insigne</i>)	10/-
AUREUM (<i>Nitens</i> x <i>Spicerianum</i>)	10/-
„ (<i>Var. VIRGINALE</i>)	15/-
„ (<i>Var. HYEANUM</i>)	15/-
ARTHURIANUM (<i>Insigne</i> x <i>Fairricanum</i>)	10/-
WARATAH (<i>Hera</i> x <i>Swallow</i>)	15/-

BOURTONENSE x LADY DILLON	15/-
ANITA x GOLD MOHUR	10/-
QUEENSBURY (<i>Alcibiadis Illustre x Our King</i>)	15/-
ACTAEUS x ATHERTON WALKER	10/-
LUCERNALE x CAROLA	10/-
PERSEUS x CARDINAL MERCER	15/-
GRACE DARLING x CHRISTOPHER	25/-

DENDROBIUM

(From *dendron*, a tree, and *bios*, life. These Orchids being generally found growing on trees.

This genus is extremely large and varied and with *Cymbidiums*, *Cattleyas* and *Cyripediums*, shares public favour for cultural purposes. When it is known that the genus extends from Ceylon up through India to the Himalayas and thence down the Malay Peninsula, through Java, Borneo, New Guinea to Queensland, and down our eastern coastline to Tasmania, and occurs also in the Philippine Islands, China and Japan, one will realise the tremendous differences in climatic conditions under which this family will thrive, and will readily understand why some members of the family differ so widely from others. I do not propose to discuss the genus from the botanical point of view—suffice to say that some prefer cool bush house conditions whilst others need great heat—an obvious fact when realising the genus habitat. I have chosen and listed here those species with which I consider the amateur will be most successful, and I have indicated for each plant its need in the way of warmth or otherwise by the following letters: “B” indicating that bush house treatment is sufficient, “G” indicating that the plants require glass house conditions, and “H” which indicates the necessity for a heated glass house. Readers will readily understand the combinations of the letters, e.g., “G.H.” as indicating that the plants will thrive either in cool or heated glass house.

Dendrobiums require to be potted in a mixture of 3 parts todea fibre to one part sphagnum moss, and the pots should be filled to half their depth with broken crocks and/or charcoal in large lumps. The smallest pot or teak basket which will hold the roots should be used.

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ORCHIDS

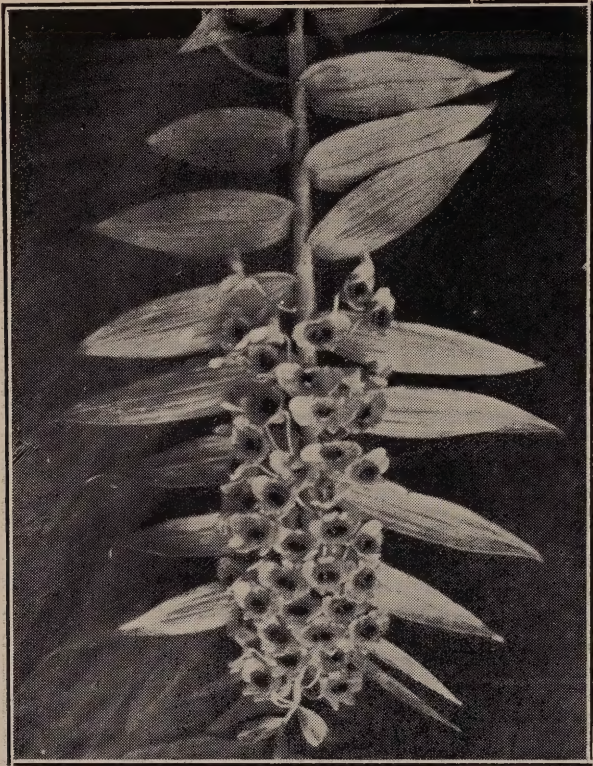


DENDROBIUM NOBILE

The genus requires a decided rest during the cool months, which will result in the pseudo-bulbs ripening and producing a fine display of blooms. When the buds are visible, water should be again applied sparingly until the new growths are growing strongly, after which, during the warm weather, I have found it almost impossible to over-water. The plants must have ample water until growth is completed in the late autumn, when the gradual lessening of the supply will bring about the dormant state mentioned above.

Many of the plants listed are newly imported and so are not "established." They are nevertheless in perfect health and condition and have several leads, and careful compliance with the directions forwarded to each customer with parcels containing Dendrobiums will ensure success.

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Dendrobium Chrysanthum

I HAVE ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF SPECIMEN PLANTS OF
DENDROBIUMS IN BASKETS AT 7/6 AND 10/-.

SPECIES

- G.H. **AGGREGATUM** (India). Dwarf habit, the plant bears drooping racemes of golden yellow flowers with orange lip. Up to 12 flowers per raceme—flowers 1½ inches 2/6 4/-
- G.H. **AMOENUM** (India). Flowers from nodes, usually 1 or 2, about 2in. across. White tipped with violet; violet scented 2/6 4/-
- B.G. **AUREUM** (Ceylon, India) (Syn. *Heterocarpum*). Flowers, from nodes in sprays, of 2 or 3 ins. in diameter. The flowers are yellow with a brown and purple lip. Scented 3/- 4/6

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Dendrobium Aggregatum.

- B.G. **BELLATULUM** (Annam). A very distinct and pretty species, dwarf growing pseudo bulbs, 2in. to 3in. high, black haired. Flowers 1½in. across; sepals and petals creamy white and orange-red lip 3/- 4/6
- G.H. **BELLINUM** (Burma). Dwarf growing, flowers on short scapes, large and in clusters. Sepals and petals yellow, blotched with blackish-purple; lip whitish, spotted with purple and yellow 3/- 4/6
- G.H. **BENSONIÆ** (Moulmein). Flowering habit similar to Aureum (Supra). Flowers 2 inches across. Pure white with lip blotched with orange and deep red . . 3/- 4/6
- G.H. **BRYMERIANUM** (Burma). Flowers 3 inches in diameter, borne on short sprays bearing up to five blooms. Golden yellow in colour with large fimbriated lip 2/6 4/--

- B.G.H. **CARINIFERUM** (Burma). Flowers in clusters, 2 to 4 flowers, 1½ in. to 2 in. across. Somewhat funnel-shaped. Sepals and petals fawny-yellow and red-crested lip 3/- 4/6
- B.G. **CHRYSANTHUM** (Northern India). Flowers deep orange with fimbriated lip bearing dark red blotches. Two inches across and borne on sprays of up to 3 from nodes 3/- 4/6
- G.H. **CAPILLIPES** (Burma). Pseudo bulbs, 3 in. to 6 in. high; stout, clustered flowers on short erect spikes from upper nodes, 2 to 4, flowers 1 in. to 2 in. across, rounded golden yellow with deeper disc 3/- 4/6
- B.G.H. **CHRYSOTOXUM** (Moulmein). Flowers bright glossy yellow with darker, almost orange, lip. Borne on 8-inch sprays. Up to 12 flowers each 1½ inches or more in dia. Popular variety 2/6, 3/6 5/-
- G.H. **COELOGNE** (Moulmein). Very similar in growth and habit to *Bulbophyllum*, having rough four-sided pseudo bulbs carried on a creeping rhizome. Flowers singly from apex of bulbs, large 2 in. to 3 in. sepal and petals greenish-yellow, speckled red; lip large dull purple 3/- 4/6
- G.H. **CRASSINODE** (Burma). (Syn. *Pendulum*). Very nobby pseudo-bulbs. Flowers white, with purple tips to petals and sepals and with lip blotched with orange. Flowers up to 3 inches across 3/- 4/6
- B.G. **CREPIDATUM** (Assam). Flowers about an inch in dia., white flushed deep pink. Lip marked with yellow. Flowers in groups of up to 3 from nodes 3/- 4/6
- G.H. **CRYSTALLINUM** (Nth. India). Flowers 2 inches in dia., white in colour, sepals and petals tipped with purplish red, lip marked with orange. Flowers usually in twos from almost every node 3/- 4/6
- G.H. **DALHOUSIEANUM** (Burma). (Syn. *Pulchellum*). Flowers up to 5 inches across and borne in sprays of up to 12, produced from top of pseudo-bulb. In colour, dull yellow shaded pink. Lip blotched with crimson 3/- 4/6



Denrobium Thrysiflorum

B.G.H. **DENSIFLORUM** (India). Flowers in large hanging clusters resembling a bunch of grapes. The individual blooms are about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in dia. and are deep golden yellow with slightly darker lip. A splendid variety 3/6 5/-

B.G.H. **DEVONIANUM** (India & Burma). A very beautiful Dendrobium, but appears hard to cultivate; the flowers are borne in twos and threes along the pendulous stems. The sepals and petals are soft creamy white tinged with pink, and the lip beautifully fringed and margined with purple 3/- 4/6

G.H. **DIXANTHUM** (Moulmein). Slender bulbs, flowers from nodes, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. across, in two to five from a node, bright yellow; lip orange-yellow 3/- 4/6

- B.G.H. **DRACONIS** (Burma). (Syn. *Eburneum*). Flowers in pairs or singly. Pure white, with lip marked red. 1½ inches across 3/- 4/6
- B.G. **FALCONERI** (Assam). A handsome type, but very difficult to cultivate. It appears to grow best in a damp position. Stems 2ft. to 3ft. long, knotted branched pendent. Flowers large, solitary, 2in. to 3in. across, very showy. Sepals and petals white, tipped with purple flushed; lip white with a maroon-purple disc and orange blotch on either side, also tipped purple 3/- 4/6
- G.H. **FARMERI** (India). Flowers about 1½ inches across. Petals and sepals pale yellow or white flushed with palest pink. Lip golden yellow. Spikes about 8 ins. in length bearing up to 20 blooms. Very pretty plant 3/- 4/6
- B.G. **FIMBRIATUM** (Burma). Flowers up to 3 inches across in racemes of up to 15 blooms. Flowers deep orange with fimbriated lip 3/- 4/6
- (var. **OCCULATUM**). Similar, but with deep red blotch on lip 3/- 4/6
- B.G.H. **FINDLAYANUM** (Moulmein). Pseudo-bulbs knotty. Flowers about 3 inches in dia., from nodes in groups of 2 or 3. Petals and sepals white with pinkish-purple tips. Lip with large orange patch and pink edge. An extremely beautiful variety 3/- 4/6
- G.H. **FORMOSUM** (Var. *Giganteum*) (Assam). Flowers borne in groups of up to 5. About 4 or 5 inches across. Pure white with lip streaked yellow. Scented 3/6 5/-
- B.G.II. **GIBSONII** (Tenasserim). Stems erect, 2ft. to 3ft. high. Flowers in racemes from upper portions, 3 to 10 flowers, 2in. to 3in. across; deep golden yellow lip, having two purple-brown spots at base, slightly fimbriated 3/- 4/6
- G.H. **HOOKERIANA** (Malaya). Stems 2ft. to 5ft. high, leaves slender and cylindrical, scapes 2 to 9 flowered sepals, and petals white flushed purple; lip spotted and marked amethyst-purple 3/6 5/-



Dendrobium Dalhousianum.

- B.G. **INFUNDIBULUM** (Moulmein). Flowers pure white marked with yellow on lip. 3 to 4 inches across and borne in clusters of 2 to 4 blooms 3/- 4/6
- B.G. **JAMESIANUM** (Moulmein). Flowers similar to Infundibulum (Supra) but larger and lip marked Cinabar red 3/- 4/6
- B.G. **LITUIFLORUM** (Burma, etc.). Flowers about 2 ins. across. Sepals and petals pink, flushed purple. Lip white with purple blotch and thin purple edge. Flowers from nodes usually in pairs 3/- 4/6
- B.G.H. **MOSCHATUM** (India). This plant has pseudobulbs up to 6 feet in length. Flowers 4 inches across in racemes bearing up to 15 blooms. Petals and sepals yellow, flushed pink. Lip darker yellow with two almost black blotches. Scented 3/6 5/-

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- B.G.H. **NOBILE** (India, China, etc.). This variety is very varied in colouring. It is extremely hardy and is possibly the most popular of all orchids. A general type may be described as having white flowers, tipped with deep rose. The lip carries a very dark velvety red blotch. Flowers from nodes in groups of 2 or 3. Should be in every collection 2/6, 4/-, 5/-, 7/6 & larger
- B.G.H. **NOBILE VAR NOBILIUS**. Flowers larger than in type and very rich in colour 10/-
- B.G. **OCREATUM** (Moulmein). Stems 12in. to 14in. long, curved and knotted. Flowers usually in pairs from nodes, about 2in. across; bright orange-yellow lip having deep maroon blotch 3/- 4/6
- G.H. **PARISHII** (Moulmein). Flowers deep rose with lip blotched purple. In size up to 3 inches in dia. and borne in groups of 2 or 3 from nodes. Scented 3/- 4/6
- B.G.H. **PIERARDII** (India). Sepals and petals pale pink. Lip pale yellow. Flowers in twos or threes from almost every node. 2 inches in dia. Very pretty 3/- 4/6
- H. **PHALÆNOPSIS** (*Var. Schroederianum*) (New Guinea). Flowers much larger than *Phalænopsis* but very variable, ranging from whitish pink, through rose to deep purple. A very fine heat loving *Dendrobium* 7/6
- G.H. **PRIMULINUM** (Burma). Flowers up to 3 ins. in dia. and borne in pairs from nodes. Petals and sepals lilac, lip bright yellow marked with red 3/- 4/6
- B.G.H. **THRYSIFLORUM** (Burma). Similar in habit to *Densiflorum* (Supra), but smaller bunches of flowers. Petals and sepals white, pink flushed, lip orange. Individual flowers about 1½ inches across. A fine variety 3/- 4/6
- B.G. **WARDIANUM** (*Var. Giganteum*) (Assam). Flowers from nodes in clusters of two or three. Blooms 3 or 4 inches in dia. Flowers waxy in appearance. Sepals and petals pure white, tipped amethyst. Lip yellow with dark red blotches 3/6 5/- 7/6

G.H. **TRANSPARENS** (Nepal). Flowers about an inch in dia., from nodes in pairs or singly. Petals and sepals lilac, lip blotched red 3/6 5/-

(KINDLY SEE ALSO AUSTRALIAN LIST)

NOTE.—“B” indicates that a bush house is sufficient for culture.

“G” indicates that a glass house is required.

“H” indicates that heat is required. When two or three letters appear opposite the name, the plant is suitable for both or all conditions.

HYBRIDS.

I also have a number of Dendrobium Hybrids, including **JUNO** (*Linawianum* x *Wardianum*), **MERLIN** (*Nobile* x *Queen of Gatton*), **NIOBE** (*Nobile* x *Tortile*), **AINSWORTHII** (*Aureum* x *Nobile*), and others. Priced from 10/- each.

A number of Miscellaneous Glasshouse Plants, including Anthuriums, and all kinds of Foliage Plants are always on hand. Lists and prices on application.

EPIDENDRUM

(From *Epi*, upon, and *dendron*, a tree.)

There are many species of this American Genus, which ranges from the United States over the equator to the temperate latitudes of South America.

Generally speaking, they are only of botanical interest, but a few of the hybrids are well worth growing.

The two listed do well in a hot, sunny spot in bush house or even outside in a sheltered position against a wall.

These plants grow vigorously and almost perpetual supplies of the brightly coloured flowers may be had by hard pruning, which encourages the growth of strong side shoots which mature and flower at various times.

They should be potted in a Cattleya mixture, but their main nourishment appears to be derived from their prolific aerial root system.

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BOUNDII (<i>Hybrid-Burtonii</i> x <i>Radicans</i>). Flowers bright orange-yellow	£0 2 6
O'BRIENIANUM (<i>Hybrid-Evectum</i> x <i>Xanthinum</i>). Flowers orange-scarlet	£0 2 6

LAELIA

(Supposed to have been named for vestal, virgin of that name, because of the beautiful, delicate flowers.)

A genus closely allied to *Cattleya*, and their cultural requirements are very similar to *Cattleya* and allied genera. *Laelia* *Anceps* and varieties are very popular and these plants do well when they are suspended close to the glass so that they may obtain as much light as possible. Even a little direct sunlight seems to suit them.

ANCEPS (Mexico). Perhaps the most popular. The flowers are very variable, usually about 3in. across. Sepals and petals pale to dark rose; lip crimson purple and side lobes yellow	7/6 12/6
VAR. CRAWSHAYANA (Mexico). Very fine variety; flowers larger than <i>Anceps</i> ; sepals and petals clear purple rose; lip rich crimson and yellow	25/-
AMESIANA .—A very richly coloured type, with crimson feathering to the tips of the petals, yellow throat	20/-
CINNABARINA (Brazil). Named after the colour of the flowers, which are a bright cinnabar red. They are produced on erect spikes with 6 or more flowers 2in. to 3in. across	15/-

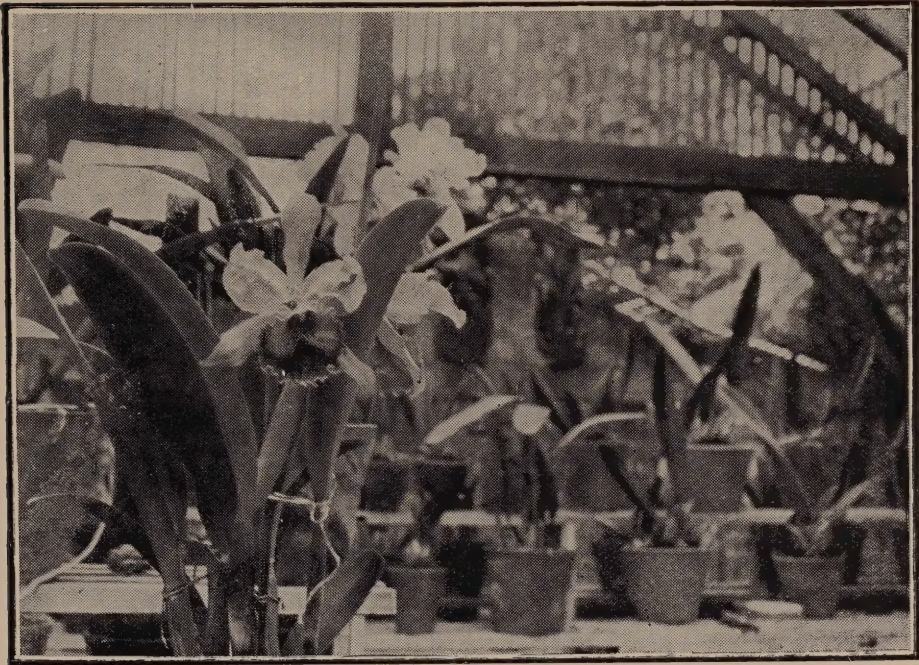
Other varieties also to hand at various times. Prices from 7/6 to 20/-

LÆLIO-CATTLEYA

(HYBRIDS OF LÆLIA x CATTLEYA)

I can supply a nice assortment of these, and offer plants ready to flower, and fine, healthy flowered plants with approx. 6 bulbs at £1. Larger specimens are also on hand. Prices and particulars on application.

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A collection of Laelio-Cattleyas from seedlings to flowering.

Again I list but a selection of those in stock.

LUSATIA (*L.C. St. Gothard* x *L.C. Sylph*)

FELSINA (*C. Woltersiana* x *L.C. Linda*)

GENERAL MAUDE (*L.C. Rubens* x *C. Hardyana*)

LORETTA (*L.C. Fascinator-Mossiae* x *C. Irene*)

WELLESLEYII (*C. Gigas* x *L.C. Martinetti*)

ALVA (*L.C. Aphrodite* x *C. Dyros*)

RECRUIT (*L.C. Rubens* x *C. Comet*)

ROSEMARY (*C. Carmen* x *L.C. St. Gothard*)

YULE (*L.C. Dominiana* x *C. Comet*)

MDE. BRASSEUR HYE (*L.C. Aphrodite* x *C. Gigas*)

IMPERIAL (*L.C. St. George* x *C. Amabalis*)

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A good type of Laelio-Cattleya.

ALMA (*L.C. Helius* x *L.C. Appam*)

VALENDINA (*L.C. Profusion* x *C. Dinah*)

L.C. AVON x **COMET**

WINTER CHEER (*L.C. Avon* x *C. Labiata*)

C. HESTA ALBA x **L.C. BRITTANIA MELANIE**

EXIMEA (*C. Warneri* x *L. Purpurata*)

LYCASTE

(Named after *Lycaste*, the beautiful daughter of *Priam*.)

The majority of the species of this genus are natives of Central America.

The flowers are of a fleshy nature, large, showy and long lasting. They are produced singly from the base of the last made bulbs on erect scapes several in number.

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The culture is simple. They are cool growing and a good Cymbidium mixture will suit them well. Good drainage is also essential, and care must be taken not to let water lodge in the young growths.

SKINNERI (Guatemala). The most popular species; flowers large and handsome, varying in colour from a white suffused with rose to a dark rose or crimson. Price . . . 12/6

A few other varieties will also be to hand during the coming months.

MAXILLARIA

(From *maxillae*, the jaws of an insect; referring to the resemblance in the column and lip.)

These are a genus of interesting Orchids very closely allied to the Lycaste. Many have only small flowers. They are generally cool-growing and appear to do well in pans using fibre and moss, together with crocks and charcoal as the potting compost.

PORPHYROSTELE. Flowers about 1in. across produced on scapes about 6in. long. Sepals and petals incurved, light yellow petals and lip streaked purple 5/- 7/6

TENUIFOLIA (Mexico). Flowers very small, produced on scapes 2 to 3in. long. Sepals and petals dark red marked yellow; lip red and yellow, red spotted . . . 5/- 7/6
Other varieties to hand throughout the year.

MILTONIA

(Named after Lord Fitzwilliam, Viscount Milton, a patron of horticulture).

Miltonias are indigenous to tropical and sub-tropical South America. Regarded in England as one of the most decorative orchids, hybrids are being produced there in great numbers. They are noted for their distinctive and richly coloured blooms.

A few of the orchid growers in New South Wales have met with great difficulty in the cultivation of Miltonias, while others appear to be growing them fairly well.

They should be potted in a compost of well-chopped fibre and moss 3 parts fibre to one part moss.

Excellent drainage must be provided and water given with care, for the young growths are particularly susceptible to damping off. Where growth has become vigorous, however, ample moisture, both at the roots and in the atmosphere, is essential.

At various times I have plants to offer at 10/- and 12/6 each.

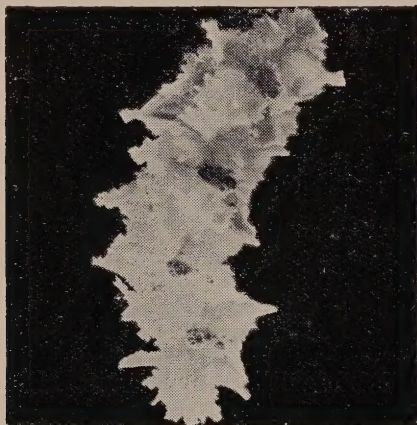
ODONTONIA

These are a comparatively new genus of hybrids between the *Mil-tonia* and the *Odontoglossum*, and are often referred to as "the warm-growing *Odontoglossum*." Their fine colouring and long-lasting qualities are making them very popular in England.

Only a few plants are in stock, but other varieties will be to hand during the year. Price 20/-, 25/-.

AMPHEA (*Odontonia Duchess of York* x *O Clonius*)

MARITA (*Odontonia Sana* x *O Omega*)



The type of flowers of Odontoglossums and Odontiodas, etc.

ODONTIODA

These are a genus of Hybrids between the *Odontoglossum* and *Cochlioda*.

They require cool treatment and although a few local growers are obtaining results they do much better in the cooler districts of New South Wales and in Victoria and Tasmania.

JOHN BISSET ——— ABBOTSFORD, N.S.W.

The plants are potted in finely chopped up fibre and moss and good drainage is also essential.

A few are listed hereunder, and other varieties are available from time to time. Price 12/6 and 15/- each.

ACTIA (*Oda Acis* x *O St. James*)

OLOMA (*Oda Hemera* x *O Crispum*)

ONCIDIUM

(From *Onkos*, a tumor; referring to the warty crest on the base of the lip.)

A very large and varied genus of epiphytal Orchids, native of central America. The flowers also vary greatly in size, shape and colour, although a great number have the predominating colour of yellow. They are usually potted in fibre and moss, together with broken crocks and charcoal. Most of them are best grown in pans and hung near the glass.

SPHACELATUM (Mexico & Guatemala). A very popular and easy growing variety having flower scapes 3 to 5ft. long, branching and many flowered; flowers about lin. across; sepals and petals dark chestnut-brown, barred with yellow; lip golden yellow with a reddish band on the crest.
Price 7/6 10/-

A number of other varieties to hand throughout the year.
Write for lists.

PHAIUS

(From *phaios*, Greek word for swarthy; referring to the yellowish-brown colour of the flowers).

This genus is mainly terrestrial and requires warm house conditions. The plants are extremely handsome, having large broad leaves. The flowers are large and carried on thick, erect spikes.

The potting compost should be coarse loamy soil, with which should be mixed a little chopped todea fibre and sphagnum moss and a few lumps of well decayed cow manure.

Ample drainage is essential, and plenty of water should be given in the growing season. Though the plant rests when growth is completed, the compost should not be allowed to become dry. Water should not be allowed to lodge on the foliage.

Shading is necessary in summer as the leaves burn readily if exposed to excessive light.

MISHMIENSIS (Assam). Flowers are borne on an axillary raceme. Soft rose-pink, about 4 in. across; very beautiful 5/-

MACULATUS (Nth. India). Flower scapes 2 feet or more high; flowers yellow; lip marked chocolate-red. Foliage very attractive, being dark green spotted yellow 5/-

GRANDIFOLIUS (Australia, etc.). See Australian List infra. 4/-

WALLICHII (Nth. India). Flowers about 4 inches across carried on 5 feet spikes. Flowers white, marked with red and yellow inside. Lip white marked with red 5/-

PHALAEENOPSIS

(From *Phalciena*, a moth, and *opsis*, resembling; alluding to the moth-like appearance of the flower in some species).

This genus is commonly known as the "Moth Orchid." Its habitat is in the region of the equator, in Northern Queensland and in the Islands to the North of Australia, and consequently it needs warm house treatment.

The plants require ample protection from the sun's rays, for the large leaves burn freely. Ample water should be given during the warm months, whilst the plants are in vigorous growth, but extreme care must be taken during the cooler weather to see that water does not lodge in the growths as this will inevitably cause rot and the loss of the plant.

I find that they grow best in teak wood baskets—the roots, resembling those beach worms used for bait, cling closely to this wood.

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PHALÆNOPSIS AMABILIS (var. *Rimestadiana*)

A mixture of lumpy todea fibre and charcoal and plenty of good growing moss is the best form of compost, and somewhat loose potting seems to suit this genus.

AMABILIS (Malaya). The flowers, borne on branching scapes, attain a size of 3 inches across. Petals and sepals are pure white, but the side lobes of the lip are spotted with red. The base of the lip is yellow and the crest is yellow with red spots 3/6 5/- 7/6

(Var. **RIMESTADIANA**) (Java). This variety is stronger and freer flowering than the type 3/6 5/- 7/6

SCHILLERIANA (Philippine Is.). The flowers are large and carried on scapes of up to 4 feet in length.

The petals and sepals are rose purple, the sepals being spotted with darker purple. The lip is lighter in colour, with the side lobes marked with yellow and red. The central lobe is pale purple, the crest yellow, marked with red 5/- 7/6 10/-

A number of other varieties will be to hand during the year.
Prices 7/6 and 10/-.

PLEUROTHALLIS

(from *pleuron*, a side, and *thallo*, to blossom; in allusion to the mode of inflorescence.)

These are one of the largest genera in the Orchid family, but mostly of botanical interest. Some of the species are very quaint and curious and have a fanciful resemblance to gnats and other insects. They are very easy to grow, requiring cool treatment and the usual potting mixture of fibre and moss, etc.

At the present time I have a few plants of **PELEGRINA** on hand. This is a very curious and interesting variety. Price .. 10/-

RENANTHERA

(From *ren*, a kidney, and *anthera*, an anther; referring to the shape of the anther.)

This small genus is indigenous to that area extending from India to Java. For general culture see under "Vanda."

Perhaps the best and most popular variety is *Imschootiana*. It will glass house treatment.

IMSCHOOTIANA (Burma). A very pretty, dwarf-growing plant, producing numerous short racemes of small, bright vermilion flowers 5/- 7/6

COCCINEA (Cochin China). Flowers 3 to 4 inches in diameter, upper sepal and petals blood-red, spotted with yellow; lower sepals large, bright vermilion-red; lip small, yellow and red 10/-

RHYNOSTYLIS

(From *rhynchos*, a beak, and *stulos*, a pillar; alluding to the shape of the column.)

RETUSA (Syn. *Saccolabium Bleumei*) Q.V.

COELESTIS (Siam). Densely flowered; flowers about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diameter; sepals and petals tipped with indigo-blue; lip the same colour 5/-

SACCOLABIUM

(From *Saccus*, a bag, and *labium*, lip; alluding to the baggy lip.)

These *Ærides*-like plants require similar treatment to *VANDAS*. In general, they require glass house treatment, but *AMPULACEUM* is a fine bush house species.

Many of this genus are very similar and the three listed hereunder are perhaps the most popular varieties.

AMPULLACEUM (India). Five-inch sprays densely flowered. Colour deep rose 4/- 5/-

BLUMEI (Syn. *Rhynostylis Retusa*), (India, Malay Peninsula and Java). Bears pendulous sprays up to a foot in length densely covered with white and purple flowers. Perfumed 3/6 5/-

GIGANTEUM (Nth. India), 18-inch sprays bearing many fairly large flowers which are white with purple spots. Scented 4/- 6/-

GIGANTEUM (*Var. Illustre*) (Cochin China). More robust than the type. Flowers larger and more richly coloured 10/-

SELENIPEDIUM

This genus, being indigenous to equatorial South America, requires glass house treatment.

For general cultural notes see under "*Cypripedium*."

*Selenipedium Schroederæ.*

The Selenipedium, in shape and habit, closely resembles the Cypripedium, but produces a number of blooms on the scape, one after the other, and so remains in bloom for a considerable time.

GRANDE (<i>Hybrid-Longifolium</i> x <i>Caudatum</i>)		10/-
GRANDE (Var. <i>Atratum</i>)		15/-
LONGIFOLIUM (<i>Species-Costa Rica</i>)		5/- 7/6
SCHROEDERÆ (<i>Hybrid-Sedenii</i> x <i>Caudatum</i>)		5/- 7/6
SEDENII (<i>Hybrid-Longifolium</i> x <i>Schlimii</i>)		3/6 5/-
SEDENII (Var. <i>Cardinale</i>)		5/- 7/6

SOPHRO-LÆLIO-CATTLEYA

(Crosses of SOPHRONITIS x LÆLIA x CATTLEYA)

This fine race of hybrids is noted for its fine colouring, derived from the Sophronitis. I have a splendid collection of these fine healthy flowered plants of 6 and 8 bulbs at £1 each.

ROSEDNA (*L.C. Primrose* x *S.L.C. Edna*)

TITYMEUSE (*C. Tityus* x *S.L.C. Meuse*)

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WANDA (*S.L.C. Meuse* x *S.L.C. Pearl*)

S.L.C. HIS MAJESTY x **L.C. RUBELLA**

MARIPOSA (*S.L.C. Edna* x *L.C. Etna*)

PANTIA (*C. Empress Frederick* x *S.L.C. Edna*)

ALBALIA (*C. Hardyana* x *S.L.C. Isabella Splendens*)

MRS. F. MERCER (*S.L.C. Meuse* x *C. Hardyana*)

STANHOPEA

(Named after Earl Stanhope.)

A native of Central America, this genus is noted for its apparent habit of flowering from its roots, and for this reason it must be potted, in a basket and suspended. The leaves somewhat resemble those of the *Aspidistra*, and are borne on oval-shaped pseudo-bulbs. The flowers are extremely fleshy and waxy in appearance, and are large. They have a strong, sickly perfume. The compost should comprise half todea fibre and half moss with a little leaf mould incorporated. The basket should be lined with moss or cocoanut fibre and topped with good growing moss. A rest with fairly low temperature is required when the plant is not in growth.

The blooms do not last more than two or three days, and when past their prime, give off an offensive odour.

TIGRINA (Mexico). The large blooms are carried on scapes, usually 2 to 4. The sepals and petals are red and yellowish and the lip orange-yellow blotched maroon-red; very fleshy and strongly perfumed. This variety is very adaptable and appears to grow equally well in a heated glass house, cool glass house or in a sunny position in the bush house 10/-

Other varieties are also on hand at various times.

THUNIA

This genus is indigenous to Northern India, Assam, Burma, and neighbouring areas. The plants are somewhat bamboo-like in appearance and the pseudo-bulb attains a length of up to three feet. The

flowers are produced at the terminal of the new growth. They should be grown in a pot of old well-rotted cow manure, covered with a thin layer of coarse sand. A stake should be inserted in the potting mixture and the pseudo-bulb tied to it with the roots resting on the sand. The new growth will appear with the advent of warm weather and its roots will penetrate the mixture.

Water should be given freely from the commencement of root action until after flowering, when the foliage will commence to decay. The plants should then be kept cool and dry until the next spring.

I find that they grow best where they receive ample sunlight, and a sunny spot in the bush house or a sheltered place in the open will suit them well.

- ALBA** (Nth. India). Flowers large, with lip streaked with purple 2/6 3/6
- MARSHALLIANA** (Moulmein). Large flowers. Pure white with lip streaked and veined bright orange .. 2/6 3/6
- BENSONIÆ** (Moulmein). Flowers large, sepals and petals amethyst purple, lip magenta; whitish base frilled 3/6 4/6
- VENOSA** (Burma). Flowers similar to Alba, but the lip is veined with purple 3/6 4/6

VANDA

(The Indian name of the original species.)

This is another widely distributed genus, occurring from Northern India southward and as far east as the Philippine Islands. With the exception of those marked "x," all require warm treatment. The plants are best grown either in large pots or large teak wood baskets. The potting compost should comprise three parts of good sphagnum moss and one part todea fibre. At least one-third of the pot or basket should be filled with large pieces of broken crocks and large lumps of charcoal, and these two last mentioned components should also be liberally mixed in with the balance of the compost. The pots or baskets should be topped with healthy, growing sphagnum moss and this should be heaped up round the stalk.

The varieties with long stalks should be securely tied to stakes inserted into the potting mixture. If a plant becomes too lanky from the loss of its bottom leaves, new root growth can be induced by



A fine collection of Vandas

binding the stem with sphagnum moss, kept moist. When the new roots commence to show, the lower part of the plant and the old roots can be removed with a sharp knife and the plant lowered into its receptacle.

The plants require a rest during the cooler months, but in summer copious waterings are necessary. With the advent of the warm weather the top moss should be renewed, but re-potting is not advocated, unless very obviously necessary.

Vandas are easy of culture and are extremely showy and attractive. I have selected the following as the best of them.

I have a fine collection of larger specimen plants of most of these Vandas. Particulars may be had on application.

BATEMANII (Philippine Is.). Long erect scapes produce many large, thick and fleshy flowers. Yellow spotted crimson in front, and rosy purple at the back .. 15/- 20/-

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*Vanda Coerulea.*

- COERULESCENS** (Burma). Many flowered, but small sepals and petals mauve-blue; lip deep violet-blue 4/- 5/-
- PARISHII** (*Var. Marriottiana*) (Burma). Flowers not scented, sepals and petals bronze-red, rose-purple towards the base, but white at the base; mid lobe of lip magenta-purple 4/- 6/-
- AGNES JOACQUIN.** Hybrid of *Hookeriana* x *Teres*.
White flowers, stained with rose violet 3/6
- x **AMESIANA** (Burma). Flowers borne on 2 ft. long scapes. In size up to 2 inches across, white stained deep pink, lip dark amethyst with margin lighter. Scented 3/- 4/-
- BOXALLI** (Philippines) (*Syn. Lamellata* *Var. Boxalli*). Sepals and petals cream, the lower sepals marked brown. The lip is deep rose spotted with purple. Flowers about 2 inches across borne on scapes 1 foot long 5/- 7/6
- x **COERULEA** (Nth. India, etc.). Probably the most popular Vanda. Flowers, carried on scapes 2 feet or more in length, up to 16 on the scape, are

*VANDA AGNES JOACHIM*

about 4 inches across. The sepals and petals are pale blue with the lip dark blue. Considerable variation in colour occurs, and some plants produce almost pure white blooms whilst others carry deep blue flowers 3/6 5/- 7/6

CONCOLOUR (Siam and China). Flowers about 2 inches in dia. Sepals and petals brownish white, with red and yellow marked white lip. Scented; rare 7/6 10/-

DENISONIANA (Burma). Flowers about 2 inches or more in dia. Petals and sepals creamy white with white lip marked with green and orange 5/-

DENISONIANA (*Var. Hebraica*) (Burma). Sepals and petals sulphur-yellow, spotted, marked and barred with orange-yellow; lip sulphur-yellow 5/-

- x KIMBALLIANA** (Burma). Flowers about 2 ins. across, borne on 18-inch scapes. Sepals and petals white flushed with purple. Lip yellow and purple 3/- 4/-
- LIMBATA** (Java). Flowers about 2 ins. across borne on long scapes. Sepals and petals brown edged with yellow. Lip lilac with white edge . . . 5/- 7/6.
- LUZONICA** (Luzon, Philippine Is.). Flowers about an inch across, closely set on scapes. Sepals and petals pure white with crimson marks. Lip crimson 10/-
- PARISHII** (Burma). Flowers 2 inches in dia. Sepals and petals greenish yellow marked brown. Lip purple. Scented 3/6 5/-
- ROXBURGHII** (Nth. India, Ceylon, etc.). Flowers, up to 10 in number, borne on 12-inch scapes. About 2 inches in dia. Petals and sepals brown and green. Lip purple and white 3/6 5/-
- SANDERIANA** (Mindanao, Philippine Is.). Without doubt the finest of the Vandas. The top sepal is rose pink with a white suffusion. The lower sepals are larger, tawny yellow with many red veins. The petals are rose pink with red blotches. Small lip, tawny yellow marked red. The flowers attain a diameter of 5 inches and are borne 12 on more to the scape Offered as available.
- SUAVIS** (Java). Flowers up to 3 inches across are borne on long scapes. Petals and sepals white, heavily marked with purple. Lip dark and pale rose-purple. Petals and sepals twisted. Beautifully scented 4/6 6/- 7/6
- TERES** (Burma, etc.). Flowers, about 5 to each scape, attain a size of 4 inches across. Sepals white, flushed with pink. Petals rose. Lip orange-rose. Should be grown in sunniest corner of the warm house 3/6
- TRICOLOUR** (Java). Flowers about 3 inches across. Sepals and petals pale yellow, spotted with brown and red. Lip purple, faintly marked brown. Scented 3/6, 5/- 7/6

ZYGOPETALUM

(From *zygos*, a yoke, and *petalon*, a petal; referring to the union of the sepals and petals at their bases in the original species.)



(Plant and Photo, J. Bisset; Block courtesy Australian "Orchid Review.")

This genus is a large one and occurs throughout Central America.

The variety listed is one of the best of them and makes a choice cool house or bush house subject.

My cultural conditions are similar to those for *Cymbidiums*, though less direct light is desirable.

MACKAYI (Brazil). The flower scapes attain a length of 2 feet and carry up to about 9 blooms. The flowers are about 3 inches in dia. The petals and sepals are light green blotched with brown. The broad lip is white, heavily lined with pale purple. Scented. A most striking plant 15/-

Var. **MAJUS** 25/-

JOHN BISSET ——— ABBOTSFORD, N.S.W.

AUSTRALIAN NATIVE ORCHIDS



A Section of my Bush-house

I have kept these varieties separate, mainly in the hope that many of my readers will realise their beauty and grow them more extensively than is the case at present.

Most of the Queensland varieties here listed are in general cultivation, but the cool growing New South Wales varieties are sadly neglected, though they lose nothing when compared with many of the imported sorts. What they lack in size, they more than make up in floriferousness and in perfume.

Some time ago I noticed a photograph of what I considered an exquisite species, in an English firm's catalogue. This turned out to be our "Thumb Nail" Orchid (*Dendrobium Linguaeforme*) so common around Sydney—but with the difference that in England it is grown as an orchid and not neglected, and the result was astounding. Practically all our New South Wales varieties will improve out of all recognition if given a little sympathetic treatment.

JOHN BISSET ——— ABBOTSFORD, N.S.W.

Another aspect to be considered is the pending extinction of many varieties. Some occur in only one district in the State, and the rapid clearing of the native scrubs can mean only one thing, unless orchid lovers co-operate and preserve the fast-disappearing native orchids in their bush house. Don't merely tie them to trees and leave them slowly to expire. Plant them in a proper compost, watch their needs and be delighted with the results. Their perfume alone should win a place for them in every house.



DENDROBIUM SPECIOSUM

CANALICULATUM.—This variety occurs in quantity throughout the State and particularly in the thinly timbered areas of the Western and Central Divisions. Its flowers are somewhat similar to those of *Albuciflorum*, but are lighter in colour. This variety is also beautifully perfumed. When established, should be placed in full sunlight. From

I have herein indicated those Northern varieties requiring warm treatment, by a cross (x). The others are bush house or glass house subjects.

CALANTHE

VERATRIFOLIA.—Pure white flowers carried on long spikes standing well above the handsome, dark green foliage. Commonly known as the Christmas Lily, from its time of flowering. Pot in rich, loamy soil and allow ample pot room .. 1/-, 2/-

CYMBIDIUM

ALBUCIFLORUM (Syn. *Madidum*). Large pseudo-bulbs. The flowers are about $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. across when held open. Petals and sepals dull brown with dark red lip. The flowers are borne on long scapes which carry up to about 30 blooms. The flower is highly perfumed, but does not open fully. From 2/-

2/-

SUAVE.—Commonly seen in the hardwood trees around Sydney. The flowers are yellow inside and brown outside, with brown lip. Borne in large numbers on the scape. Growth very similar to *Eburneum*. Sweetly scented. From 1/- 2/-

DENDROBIUM

ÆMULUM.—The “Box-tree Orchid.” This variety bears a profusion of blooms on the terminal scapes. The flowers, when spread, are about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. The petals and sepals are very narrow and are pure white. The lip is white, often lightly marked with pale mauve. Perfumed. From 1/- 2/-



Calanthe Veratrifolia.

BECKLERII.—One of the “Pencil Orchids,” having long terete leaves pendent from the rhizomes. Pseudobulbs absent. Flowers similar to *Æmulum* and borne in twos and threes from base of leaves. Perfumed. From 1/- 2/-

x BIGIBBUM.—Resembles *Phælenopsis*, but smaller. The flowers vary in colour from pale pink to dark rose, with white throat 3/6 5/-

JOHN BISSET ——— ABBOTSFORD, N.S.W.



Sarcophilus Divitiflorus.

x **CANALICULATUM.**—Flowers borne in numbers, on spikes of up to 18 inches in length. Sepals and petals narrow, yellow and white. The lip is purple. Fragrant 2/6 3/6

CUCUMERINUM.—The general habit of this plant resembles *Linguaeforme*, but the leaves look like small cucumbers. The flowers are small, borne usually 4 to the raceme, Petals and sepals pale yellow marked with red. The lip is white, with red spots 2/6 3/6

DELICATUM.—Similar to *Kingianum*, but larger and of stronger growth. The flowers are white and vary to pale pink. A very beautiful species, but now extremely rare 5/-

FALCOROSTRUM.—One of our most beautiful *Dendrobiums*. The flower spikes are terminal, and often three appear from the same growth and the same growths flower year after year. Up to 18 blooms are produced on the scape and the flowers often reach a size of 2 inches across. The flowers vary from pure, glistening white to cream and the lip is marked with crimson. The perfume of this species, which is only exuded in sunlight, is one of its most attractive features. From 2/-, 3/6 5/-

(NOTE.—Large specimen plants available)



Dendrobium Linguaeforme.

- FUSIFORME.**—A strong-growing variety. The numerous flowers are produced on long spikes. The flowers when spread out attain a size of 2 inches across. Petals and sepals narrow. Creamy yellow. Perfumed. May also be grown in warm house. From 2/6 3/6
- GRACILICAULE.**—Small flowers, yellow and brown. Scented. From 1/- 2/-
- GRACILLIMUM.**—Thought to be a natural hybrid between Gracilicaule and Speciosum. Flowers deep cream, borne on long spikes. Beautifully perfumed. From 5/-
- x **GOLDEII.**—Very similar in size and growth to Superbiens, but the colour is deeper. Rare 20/- 30/-
- x **JOHANNIS.**—Somewhat similar to Undulatum. Petals and sepals yellow and brown marked with green and red. Lip yellow marked with red. Petals and sepals twisted 3/6 5/-
- KESTEVENII.**—There is some doubt whether this is a distinct variety, so closely does it resemble Delicatum. Rare 5/-



Cymbidium Albuciflorum.

KINGIANUM.—Commonly known as the “Pink Rock Lily.” This is a fine variety. The flowers are small, but borne in profusion. They are pink, with darker lip. There is a white variety (var. ALBA) which is now almost unprocurable. From (pink variety only)

1/- 2/-

LINGUÆFORME.—The “Thumb-nail” Orchid — so called from the shape of its leaves. It grows either on rocks or “paper bark” trees and withstands not only the full heat of the sun, but also lengthy periods of drought. Pseudo-bulbs absent. Flowers borne in profusion on 6-inch scapes. Pure white, spidery, about 1 inch across. Sweetly perfumed. From

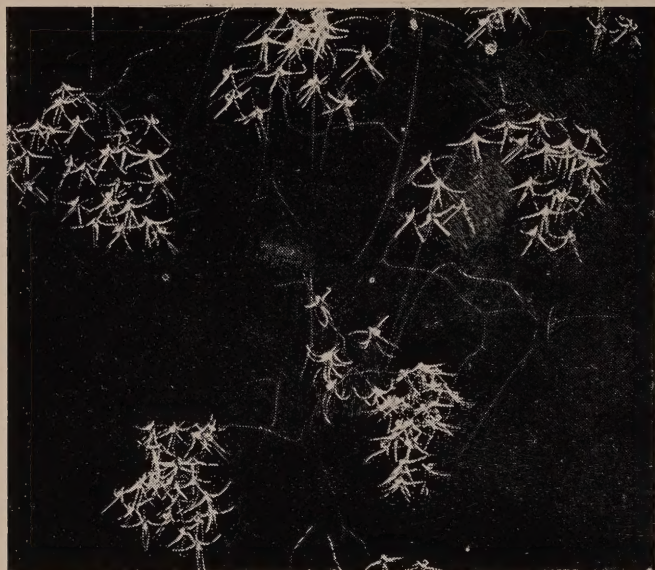
1/- 2/-

MONOPHYLLUM.—Flowers small and yellowish in colour. From

1/- 2/-

x **PHALÆNOPSIS.**—The flowers are borne on spikes of up to 18 inches in length, and up to 12 or more are carried on the stem. The blooms attain a diameter of 3 inches and are deep pink, shaded to almost a rose-purple

3/6 5/-



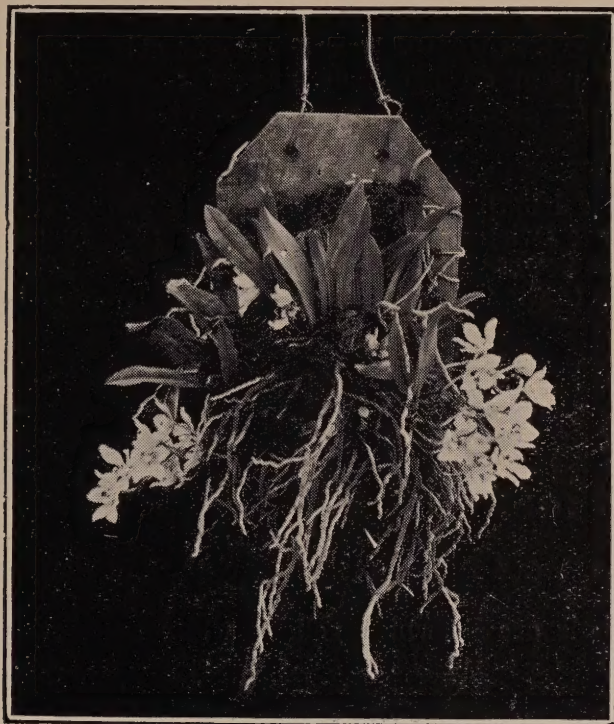
Dendrobium Teretefolium (Pencil Orchid).

PUGIONIFORME.—The “Dagger Orchid” is so named from its sharply pointed leaves. The pseudo-bulbs are absent and the leaves are carried on the pendulous rhizomes. The flowers are borne singly or in pairs and are small, palest yellow marked with green and mauve. From 1/- 2/-

SPECIOSUM.—The “Rock Lily,” our best known orchid. Strong and sturdy pseudo-bulbs often carry up to three spikes and inflorescence occurs for several years from same pseudo. Flowers vary from white to deep cream, marked within with purple. Should receive ample sunlight and little water during winter. Rain alone should be sufficient. From 1/- 2/- 3/6 5/-

Var. **HILLI.**—Longer and less sturdy pseudo-bulbs. Longer flower spikes and flowers less thickly set but larger. Usually white. Flower opens better. from 2/6 3/6 5/- 7/6

x **SUPERBIENS.**—Two-inch flowers borne on long spikes. The flowers are reddish-purple, with the petals somewhat paler than the sepals, and margins of both petals and sepals are usually paler also 20/- 30/-



Sarcocylus falcatus (Orange Blossom Orchid).

TERETEFOLIUM.—One of the “pencil” orchids, so called from the pendulous terete or pencil-shaped leaves. The pseudo-bulb is absent and the flowers are borne, usually in threes, from the rhizomes at the base of the leaves. Very floriferous and graceful. Small flowers, white marked with mauve-purple. Sweetly scented. From 1/- 2/-

TETRAGONUM.—The “Spider Orchid.” The upper portion of the pseudo-bulbs are four-sided, this portion being carried on a slender section, which causes a graceful drooping. The flowers occur in short spikes, bearing up to 5 blooms, from the terminals, but also sometimes from the sides of the pseudo. Petals and sepals narrow and spidery in appearance. The flowers are about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, greenish yellow with brown and red marks. White lip marked with red. From 1/- 2/-

Var. **GIGANTEUM**.—Flowers considerably larger and the plant stronger and more floriferous than type. From

3/6

x **UNDULATUM**.—The pseudo-bulbs are very long—attaining a length of up to 5 feet. The petals and sepals are twisted and are brown and gold in colour. The flowers are about 2 inches across and borne up to 50 to the terminal spike. From

3/6 5/-

PHAIUS

x **GRANDIFOLIUS**.—A very large terrestrial occurring in other parts as well as Australia. Handsome, ribbed leaves 3 feet in length and up to 8 inches wide.

Flower spikes 4 feet or more in length. The flowers themselves attain a diameter of 4 inches. The petals and sepals are brownish yellow, white on reverse side. The lip is purple with white edge

4/-

SARCOCHILUS

CECILIAE.—A beautiful variety, growing naturally in leaf mould in deep gullies on rocks. Flowers white. Perfumed. Requires heavy shading. From

1/- 2/-

FALCATUS.—The “Orange Blossom Orchid.” The flowers of this gem are pure, glistening white and borne up to 7 or 8 to the spike. The lip is marked purple and sometimes dark red. Flowers about an inch across. Grown in quantity in teak baskets or earthenware saucers in a mixture of equal parts of todea fibre and sphagnum moss with plenty of charcoal, they make a most attractive display. They are beautifully perfumed. From

1/- 2/-

FITZGERALDII.—The “Ravine Orchid,” from its habitat in deep gorges. The flowers are about an inch across and are pure white with a red centre. Should be grown in earthenware saucers in a compost similar to that used for Falcatus, but a little leaf mould (preferably half-decayed oak leaves) be added. From

2/- 3/6

HARTMANNI.—Somewhat similar to *Fitzgeraldii*, but the white flowers are spotted with red. Now very rare. From 5/-

(NOTE.—With the majority of Australian native orchids I can supply large specimen plants. Particulars on application.)

SPECIAL OFFERS FOR BEGINNERS

6 CYPRIPEDIUMS (my choice)	£1 0 0
6 DENDROBIUMS (my choice)	1 0 0
6 ASSORTED ORCHIDS (2 Dendrobiums, 1 Vanda, 2 Cypripediums, 1 Cymbidium (my choice), all correctly potted	1 5 0
4 CYMBIDIUMS (my choice)	1 1 0
12 Fine Assorted Orchids, including Vandas, <i>Ærides</i> , Dendrobiums, Cypripediums, Cymbidiums, etc., all correctly potted	2 5 0

All above suitable for bush house culture and guaranteed good plants.

SUNDRIES

BASKETS—All Copper Fastenings.

6-inch, 7-inch and 8-inch 1/4 each, 15/- per doz.

(Other sizes can also be supplied.)

CELLULOID LABELS (Best quality matte surface) .. 2/- per 50
3/6 per 100

INSECTICIDES—Special mixture, guaranteed to exterminate Thrip, Scale, Aphis, etc. Half-pint bottle, 2/-. Dilute 1 in 15 to 20 with water. I use and can strongly recommend this mixture.

ORCHID POTS with cut sides and holes for hanging—4in., 3/6 per doz.; 5in., 4/6 per doz.; 6in., 6/- per doz.; 7in., 8/- per doz.

ORDINARY POTS—4in., 2/- per doz.; 5in., 2/6 per doz.; 6in., 3/6 per doz.; 7in., 6/- per doz.; 8in., 9/- per doz.

JOHN BISSET ——— ABBOTSFORD, N.S.W.

TODEA FIBRE—Best Quality.

Bushel bags 3/6

Corn Sacks (approx. 4 bushels) 12/6

SPHAGNUM MOSS—Green and fresh.

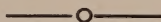
Bushel bags 3/6

Corn Sacks 10/6

OSMUNDA FIBRE—Specially imported (best quality) . . 10½d. per lb.**SPECIAL MIXTURES—My own Composts.**Cattleya Mixture and Cyripedium Mixture—each,
5/- per bushel bag**CYMBIDIUM TUB POTS—Assorted sizes: 8in., 1/-; 10in., 1/6;
12in., 3/-; larger sizes also.**

A number of Miscellaneous Glasshouse Plants, including Anthuriums, and all kinds of Foliage Plants are always on hand. Lists and prices on application.

I am always willing to assist and help in any question relating to Orchid Culture. If in doubt about anything, write to me, enclosing stamped addressed envelope for reply.



I strongly recommend all my clients and friends to buy the "*Australian Orchid Review*," published by the New South Wales Orchid Society. This journal contains much information and many articles on the growing of Orchids under our own conditions, and is very helpful to all.

Write to T. H. James, Hon. Secretary, 67 Arabella St., Longueville, for particulars re Journal and Orchid Society.

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